

The Intelligencer.

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P. J. SINGLER, Editor.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864.

WAR NEWS.

The Richmond *Whig* says we have glorious news from the Valley. Early has illustrated the memorable field of Kernstown, by completely routing the Yankee army, and driving them pell-mell through Winchester, as far beyond the strength of his men could carry them. The prisoners of the other day in the affair of Ramoth, including Gen. Lilly, were rescued. The somewhat famous Yankee Irish General Mulligan fell into our hands mortal wounded. The affair occurring on ground made lustrous by the immortal Jack seems to have been such an one as he himself might have executed. All honor to the noble leader and heroic men who achieved the victory.

Affairs continue critical at Atlanta. The enemy remain enough to the city to shell it with some effect, which they have gone about in their usual barbarous manner, and Sunday night strove for an hour to break through our lines, but were defeated by the intrepid Cheatham. Gen. Hood's address to his troops is the language of a brave man speaking to brave men and therefore not afraid to let them know the truth.

The information from Petersburg, though recent is not of much significance. Grant has moved a foot to his right, and is at the same time strengthening his left. These movements are hardly for his own better security, since it seems to be Gen. Lee's policy to remain on the defensive as long as Grant is quiet. They create a suspicion that the Yankee commander believes that he has got heart enough again in his own venture on something aggressive, even though it be nothing more than a raid. Concurrently with these indications comes the information, through a Philadelphia journal, that active operations are about to be resumed by Grant.

A handsome feat was performed night before last by the capture of a herd of Yankees at Deep Bottom, on the north bank of the James.

Something is said in Yankee journals about a new demonstration against Mobile, but we rather think that the pressing need for Yankee bread elsewhere will prevent any force appearing there that cannot be easily hauled.

The Petersburg *Register*, of the 27th, says yesterday Peter remained in a state of profound quiet, from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same, and numbered the third day on which the Yankees had given a neither shell nor shot. Reports are numerous as to stronger guns being placed in position by the enemy, and other combinations being made by him, but nothing definite is known of his plans. It has at last been definitely ascertained that Grant has not been killed, as he has been seen and talked to within the last twenty-four hours by a gentleman who has arrived in Petersburg.

A letter to a late number of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, written by one of Grant's army, says that the loss in the 9th Yankee corps alone averaged from 75 to 100 per day. This indicates that while Grant is fighting old men and young children, and now and then mutilating a tall chimney in the Cock City, our batteries are killing him men at an industrious rate.

FROM NORTH GEORGIA.—The *Whig* says an idea of the strength of Sherman's army, now threatening Atlanta, may be formed from the fact that up to the time we reached Marietta on the retreat from Dalton, we had captured prisoners from one hundred and ninety-seven infantry regiments, twenty-eight cavalry regiments, and from seven batteries. Total, two hundred and thirty-two commands.

From every portion of Georgia comes the cheering information that the people of the Empire State of the South are nobly responding to the call of Gov. Brown. Morgan county promptly sent a full quota of good men to Atlanta, and others are following its example. The Savannah *Republican* says: "We are gratified to be able to announce that the ball is in motion, and the people in this vicinity are making active preparations to be ready to start to the front, in obedience to the call of the Governor."

General Joseph E. Johnson reached Macon (Ga.) on the 19th, where his family have for some time been the guests of General Howell Cobb. We hear no rumors as to his future movements.

General Bragg has left Atlanta and gone to Mississippi.

There was an off in despatch at the War Department this morning from General Hood, which says that all was quiet yesterday in front of Atlanta. We trust our people will keep quiet and patiently await the development of the campaign, which, if not offensive, certainly promises to be vigorously defensive. In a word that we are to have no more strategic retreats.

The Augusta *Chronicle* of the 26th, gives the following rumors. If true there is "life in the old State yet."

There are great many rumors from Atlanta. We give them to you without vouching for the correctness.

One rumor says Sherman met our troops and drove them back to their entrenchments with great slaughter.

Another rumor states that Sherman is in full retreat across the Chattahoochee.

It is further stated that Gen. Hood has ordered all the stock and all the West Point railroad and Atlanta; has also ordered his pack train, and has also ordered four hundred thousand rations from Macon, and four hundred thousand from Atlanta.

The Express Company it is said has re-established its office in Atlanta.

The Petersburg *Express* says that the brilliant victory achieved at Kernstown, near Winchester, by our forces under Gen. Early, has brightened up still more

the prospect around and before us. This is a heavy blow to the enemy. Whilst it has inflicted severe losses on him in men, guns, stores, &c., it has rescued the rich Valley of Virginia from the plunder and devastation with which it was threatened, and thereby secured to our army and people the valuable agricultural products of that fertile region. But it is not in this respect only that Gen. Early's victory is important. It again uncovers Washington and exposes it to the dangers and alarms from which it was just recovering. If Early could only plant a few of his guns on this side of the Potomac near enough to shell the Yankee capital, it would be an admirable Roland for the Olivers which Grant and Sherman are offering to Petersburg and Atlanta.

There is still another advantage resulting from the rout and dispersal of the vandals in the Valley. Their movements were part and parcel of Grant's programme and were essentially interwoven with the fortunes of the latter. They formed a link in the chain of his operations which if broken would seriously disturb and perplex his plans. Now that he has been deprived of the support of a large co-operative force which was to have advanced by way of Lynchburg to the Appomattox, sweeping everything before it, we suspect that he will more than ever regret his experiment of crossing over to the Southside of the James.

The Nineteenth Army corps, the *Express* says, confronted our lines in Chesterfield on Thursday. Not unexpectedly, however, as the recent movements of the enemy have been well divined by our far-seeing leader, and preparations were already made to meet any demonstration at that point. This is the corps that recently arrived from Louisiana, where under the leadership of the immortal Baute, they received such a severe drubbing at the hands of Gen. Dick Taylor's veteran troops. In the Army of Northern Virginia they will encounter a foe not less brave and unflinching, and one that has never known defeat.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* which has been removed to Macon, says of affairs in Georgia:

Close quarters and quick, effective blows, are the rules Gen. Hood announces. The army is inspired with the ardent and rapid movements that are promised. The young and hot blood of our soldiers is stimulated by those daring and sudden deeds that count quickly and effectively.

The *Intelligencer* discovers that our General in command is anxiously awaiting the proper moment to arrive, when he may be able to spring from its lair and he will engage in battle. He fears he will be disappointed. The vigor and strength, and the firm confidence he maintains, will inspire our soldiers to rush over the barriers and impediments of a Yankee foe, with the force of a whirlwind. May the God of battles who holds the sword of his vengeance suspended over the bleeding nations of earth, light our pathway by its flaming light to the goal of our hopes, on over the hecatombs of the dead and destroyed hosts of our enemies. He will deliver us from our peril. He will extend to us the protection of His mighty hand.

The *Examiner* of the 29th says reports reached Richmond, on the day previous, from various sources, that Gen. Early had gained another great victory in the Valley. It is said that, after having routed the enemy at Kernstown last Sunday, and pursued them that night to a point five miles north of Winchester, he (on Monday) resumed the pursuit, but did not come up with them until Tuesday, when they made a stand in Harper's Ferry; here he attacked them, and routing them again, drove them into Maryland, whither he immediately followed.

We have no official corroboration of the report, but there are obvious reasons for believing it. Gen. Early is just the man to push his advantages, and the broken spirited troops, so badly whipped at Kernstown, are not likely to have been able to make a successful stand, at least south of the Potomac.

Alluding to the battle of Kernstown, the *Examiner* says that one of our telegraph operators who was captured by Hunter at Staunton, was a prisoner in Winchester during the battle of Kernstown. He says he heard the cannon early in the day, and remarked an unusual degree of animation among the Yankees in the town. About noon he saw some general officer borne along in an ambulance, escorted by fifty horsemen. He could not learn this general's name; some said it was Crook, others Averill. Two or three hours later the sound of cannon began to grow nearer and nearer, till when it seemed only a mile distant, the Yankee army in one wild, disordered mass, came tearing through the town, all organization being apparently lost, and cavalry, artillery and infantry being mingled together, inextricably. Most of the fugitives had thrown away everything—guns, knapsacks and haversacks. They made no show of a halt in the town, but swept through like an avalanche; and closely after them came our cavalry and infantry.

This gentleman says the Yankees lost nearly the whole of their artillery, and that ten thousand small arms might be picked up along the route of their flight.

The *Enquirer* says that a prominent Confederate officer who returned on yesterday from a visit to Fredericksburg, says that it is believed there that the army is preparing to make another raid on the Central railroad, from Stafford, through Spotsylvania and Louisa. Sheridan, it is thought, is at the head of the movement.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 30th, says that Gen. Early, when last heard from, was once more brightening the prospects of the Maryland borders out of property and a stampede had occurred among them, headed toward Washington.

Whether Early was in Maryland or not is not known. It is reported that he crossed at Edwards' Ferry, after driving the enemy out of Virginia. The last of local intelligence received from him is contained in the following despatch:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NO. VA., July 26th, 1864.
Hon. JAS. A. SEYMOUR, Secretary of War:
Retreated across the Potomac at Williamsport, burning over 70 wagons, and abandoning 12 cannons. Our troops occupy Martinsburg.

R. E. LEE.
FROM THE GEORGIA FRONT.
The Macon Confederate of Friday speaks thus of affairs in the vicinity of Atlanta:

The most accurate accounts from Atlanta represent the enemy slowly crawling around in the direction of the West Point and the Macon railroads, and our men following on an interior and parallel line. Both are fortifying as they go. The Augusta road is abandoned altogether in the vicinity of Atlanta, but there is a raiding party sent along it, tearing up the tracks, burning bridges and depots. After the enemy were disastrously defeated near Decatur last Friday they gave up all hope of gaining the rear of Atlanta in that direction, and are now attempting to cut it off on the West Point side.

The main body of Sherman's army is on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, west of that line, and reaching out to get hold of East Point, where two railroads intersect each other.

The country will be glad to learn that our army has been heavily reinforced by many thousands of veteran troops, and that an unconquerable spirit now pervades every rank in it. All thoughts of giving up Atlanta have vanished, and no one entertains an idea that it will be surrendered at all.

The enemy continue to throw shells in the city, which do but little harm. Up on a block Thursday morning nothing had occurred but heavy picket firing, and the shifting from right to left as stated.

The Macon Telegraph gives the annexed news:

The Atlanta train got in Thursday at six o'clock, having been detained to pick up prisoners at Griffin, and by an accident below that place.

There is nothing important from the front except that the enemy are reported moving to the left, obviously to cut the railroads at East Point, which they failed to do.

The lot of prisoners brought in were about as inferior looking set of mortals as a man will see once in a hundred years. Small men with very intelligent faces.

The *Progress* says that "Hollen men will make no disturbance at the polls."

"That is our idea precisely. There don't seem to be enough of them to make much of a disturbance, were they disposed to do so."

What is all this amounted to now—this talk about Hollen going to sweep the army? If any one had said that he would be beaten three to one it would have been pronounced a "destructive" lie. As it is, however, it amounts to a "conservative" truth. Hollen has been beaten in the army as much as he is to one.

This is but an evidence of what the State election will be. Hollen is already badly, scandalously beaten and we advise those who had any idea of voting for him to remain at home. Why fasten upon yourselves and your children the odium that must attach for the casting of such a vote. The case of Mr. Hollen is hopeless. He will be triumphantly elected to stay at home as "Ex-Candidate for Governor Hollen."

SIGNIFICANT.—The New York *News*, of the 13th inst., speaking of the effect of invasion upon the currency, says: "It is a matter of surprise with some that gold should have fallen yesterday in the face of the bewildering condition of affairs in Maryland. We think, however, that there is little cause for wonder. The fact that, after three years of hostilities, taxing the utmost resources of the Federal Government, the Confederates are able to invade the North and threaten the Federal capital, has impressed our money dealers with the conviction that the war is a failure, that the appeal to arms must be relinquished, and that peace is at hand. It is this prospect of an approaching peace that has favorably influenced the price of greenbacks, in spite of the startling intelligence from Maryland."

NORTHERN ITEMS.—The following interesting items are clipped from Baltimore papers of the 26th:

We have again stirring news from the Upper Potomac. Contrary to what was the current belief, the Confederate forces which recently invaded Maryland have again made their presence known and felt in an unexpected manner, and have inflicted a serious disaster upon the Federal army.

On Sunday morning they attacked, in the vicinity of Winchester, the forces of Crook, Averill, Mulligan and Kelly, the whole being under the command of Maj. Gen. Crook, and after a battle, which is said to have lasted nearly the whole day, defeated the Federal troops, and forced them to retreat to Martinsburg, and subsequently to Harper's Ferry, where Gen. Hunter joined them with the other part of his force and took command.

Parties from Martinsburg report that the Confederates hurled a large force upon General Averill, capturing his artillery and a portion of his cavalry. It is reported that Maj. Gen. Averill and Brig. General Mulligan were killed.

Edmund Kirk, who was recently in Richmond with Col. Jaquess, has published a card in which he says that Jefferson Davis said to him: "This war must go on till the last of this generation falls in his tracks, and his children seize his musket and fight our battle, unless you acknowledge our right to self-government. We are not fighting for slavery. We are fighting for independence, and that, or extermination, we will have."

A story was circulated on the streets of this city during Sabbath day morning, to the effect that Gov. Vance had been shot by deserters, in Troy, the following morning, from the *Confederate* forces.

A report from Salisbury that his Excellency, Gov. Vance, had been killed by deserters, on the 27th, has created some excitement this morning on the streets. But it has not obtained credence.

A dispatch just received from Wilmington puts the report of Gov. Vance's being speaking today at Lumberton, and will reach Wilmington to-night.

The "Ad Vanc" is safer in safety in

ENGLISH INTERVENTION.

The rumor of foreign intervention is shut out of our eyes to the fact that England meditates intervention in American affairs." Says the *News*:

The proofs daily accumulate, the feeling of the masses favor the idea, and the ministerial organ gives evidence that England's Ministers must succumb to the sentiment or lose office. The great distress caused in Lancashire by the short supplies of cotton, and the consequent throwing out of employment of the operatives, to be supported themselves, and their families, by the poor rates—the inhumanity of the war; brethren armed in deadly hostility against brethren; the wild discomposure which has marked the march of the invading army, has engendered a sentiment, part of philanthropy, part of self-interest, that has made intervention in American affairs a sentiment in England so popular that no ministry dare long resist it.

When England takes the initial step, France is by her side, for France is in the mood England gives the lead, she will co-operate.

The Post has always taken part against the South—it has followed Earl Russell, sustaining and defending his course in favor of the United States, and in the recent demonstrations of Lord Clarendon and Brougham showed that the popular sentiment was the other way, and hence the change of sentiment. It says the time has not yet come, but intimates that it soon will, and then with all the grace that Sir Robert Peel changed from a high protectionist to a free trader, England's ministers, if so long they can retain their office, will be as strongly in favor of intervention as they heretofore professed to be against it.

Recognized as a free and independent republic, the Confederate States will have a right to make treaties and those treaties may secure to England and to France a monopoly of the cotton trade, and with it free trade in English or French goods.

The South will furnish the material, and two commercial nations of Europe will manufacture it, just as New England did before the war, and sell it to the planters, the rice and sugar growers of the South. These advantages English statesmen see, and where unless she proves recalcitrant to her traditional policy, will go.

The election returns came in slowly but enough has arrived to warrant the election of Governor Vance by the largest majority ever given to any man.

We are in possession of returns which, but up for Vance a majority of fourteen thousand, with three brigades and two regiments to hear from.

There is something very remarkable in the fact that the *Progress* and *Standard* cannot find time to publish the returns.

We shall not be surprised if they fail to publish any even after the 4th inst.

The following is said to be the vote in the 56th Regt.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Randal McDonald 9; W. B. Wright 8; Shaffer 11; J. P. McClellan 2; M. J. McClellan 17; Jas. Kirkpatrick 10; A. D. McClellan 4; Wm. McNeill 5; Dr. John McCormick 7; Thos. none; Neill McKay none.

The Columbia *Carolinian* says one of the most pleasing indications in Yankee journals is the feeling of insecurity occasioned by the bold return of VALLANDIGHAM and his defiant attitude. The party which he represents must indeed be strong in mind, and matter, when it assumes such a position. ABRAHAM the 1st, and the bloody comorants who do him homage, doubtless see the hand-writing on the wall, and require no sage to enlighten them as to its import. The Cincinnati *Commercial* concedes the defeat of Lincoln, and says "peace will follow the election of FREEMONT or the triumph of the Democracy."

The Richmond *Sentinel* learns from the Charleston *Courier* that a captain who has just come from Montgomery, states that the enemy captured Talladega Friday night and were met near Wetumpka Saturday morning by General Clanton.

Clanton made a gallant and desperate fight, but was overwhelmed, routed and completely defeated. They left the enemy within twenty-five miles of Montgomery, with no serious obstacles in their way to that city. Many parties, however, hold to the opinion that the raid is making for Andersonville, Ga. The force of the enemy is estimated at 6,000.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.—A man named Lovett, deserter from the Engineer Works at Savannah, was captured a few days since, says the *Republican*, upon pickets on Skidaway Island, together with Lieut. Durand, the senior officer of the Yankee gun-boat Paul Jones, and two seamen belonging to that vessel, besides a negro fellow whom the Yanks had recently taken, and the small boat in which they reached the Island. Lieut. Durand had in his possession maps and charts of the coast and inlets in this vicinity. He was making reconnoissances with the assistance of Lovett as a guide.

The following additional returns have been received:

Halifax Navy Yard.—Vance 24, Holden none.

Richmond Hospitals.—Gov. Vance 867, Holden 25.

Charlotte Hospital.—Vance 30, Holden 4.

The vote of the Reserves, under Capt. Barnett, at Greensboro, numbering one hundred men, gave a unanimous vote for Vance.

Washington.—Vance 276, Holden 121. Salisbury.—Vance 185, Holden 4.

On the subject of Macon, the *Confederate* says that wherever he goes all eyes are turned on him with respect and admiration, and many a veteran on crutches feels the moisture in his eye as he gazes on the noble features of his beloved commander. Gen. Johnston still holds a large place in the affection of the soldiers and the people. He will probably remain some time in Macon.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.

VISIT OF THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

Washington, July 20.—This morning our city, although having so recently resumed its former quiet, which the invaders so ruthlessly disturbed, was again thrown into a somewhat more genial excitement.

As the James river boat arrived, it became known that among its passengers were two men who left Richmond on Monday last.

To have an interview with these distinguished travellers was, of course, the desire which immediately possessed the anxious.

Hardly had they landed before rumors, ever busy, telegraphed over the country that two United States Commissioners had just returned from Richmond, after the transaction of one of the most important and official business. But rumor in this case was grievously in error. The travellers neither transacted business in Richmond of an official character, so far as present results are concerned.

COL. JAQUESS AND EDWARD KIRKE.

The gentlemen who have thus succeeded in visiting Richmond are Col. Jas. F. Jaquess, of the 731 Illinois regiment, and Edward Kirke, of New York, the well known author. Col. Jaquess had been in the army almost since the beginning of the war. He is a gentleman of about forty-five years of age, is pleasing in his address, although somewhat reserved in manners.

Last week with the permission of the President, Col. Jaquess had his command in the West and again essayed his mission to Re-beldom. He received from Mr. Lincoln a letter of personal recommendation to Gen. Grant to pass him through the lines and otherwise forward his views. In no other respect did Col. Jaquess receive any support from the President, neither was there given to him, by any of our authorities, any warrant whatever for official negotiations. It was simply a private mission of the Colonel, with whom the President saw no reason to interfere.

Accompanied by Edmund Kirke, the Colonel proceeded to Gen. Grant's headquarters, and having been permitted to pass our lines they started for Richmond by the northern bank of the James river.

They found no difficulty in entering the Confederate lines, and in fact, every courtesy was kindly extended to them as they journeyed toward the capital, which they reached on Saturday last.

OBJECT OF THE VISIT.

The report that these gentlemen acted in any official capacity for our Government, or that they were in any respect, recognized either here or in Richmond as agents, messengers, envoys or commissioners of the U. S. States, is untrue. They went upon a mission perfectly and wholly distinct from any connection with our authorities, and again, the object of their mission was not present in its nature, but altogether ulterior, and dependent upon contingencies which may arise hereafter.

Although it is not officially known, what is the precise object of this mission, still it is understood among those who claim to be specially informed, that it looks to a restoration of peace. It is stated that Col. Jaquess, with whom this idea originated, proposed, nearly a year ago, that he should be allowed to visit Richmond, and present his views upon a reconciliation to the Confederate authorities.

Permitted, was granted, and he proceeded upon his mission as far as Petersburg, when he returned without material success as he did not visit Richmond.

HOW THEY WERE RECEIVED.

As soon as Col. Jaquess arrived at Richmond he requested that he might be placed under guard, which was done, although the entire freedom of the city was immediately extended to him.

He was assigned an elegant apartment at the Spotswood House, the best hotel in Richmond. During his stay of three days he lived in the most sumptuous manner. His table groined with the choicest of the market, and again, the objects of their set out in profusion before him. All kinds of meats and vegetables were served up in the most recherché style, and brandy at six dollars a bottle, and wine at fifty, were not wanting to complete the richness of the entertainment. Gold spoons and forks, also, added by their glitter to the beauty of the spread.

His bill, for three days, was over five hundred dollars in Confederate money, but he found himself unable to give the slightest reward for so distinguished a hospitality.

INTERVIEW WITH JEFF DAVIS.

Colonel Jaquess has had two interviews with Jefferson Davis, in his office in the Custom House. He fully explained his views to the President, and endeavored to persuade them upon his considerations.

No official report, however, having been as yet given of these interviews, it is unknown what success attended them. We opine, however, that Mr. Davis cannot at present be argued in a consideration of any terms of peace which do not have as their cardinal principle the recognition of the Confederacy.

APPEARANCE OF THE CONFEDERATE PRESIDENT.

Jefferson Davis, notwithstanding all previous reports to the contrary, looks hale and hearty. His health was never better than at present, and the indications are that he will live out the three score years and ten.

He still remains blind in one eye, but sees very distinctly out of the other, which is quite evident from the manner in which he has managed the rebellion.

He who waits for the rebellion to cease through the demise of the rebel President, had best cease such hopes, and join the Union army as a speedier method with which to terminate the war.

VISITS TO PRISONS AND HOSPITALS.

During Col. Jaquess' stay in Richmond he visited the prisons—Libby and Belle Isle. He was very agreeably disappointed to find our men comfortably situated and as well cared for as was possible under the circumstances.

ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

IN THE TRENCHEES NEAR PETERSBURG, July 27, 1864.

They say Grant is tunnelling, and unking across by diagonals. May be so. But there is one thing I do know, which, however, may not be prudent to communicate through a public journal. Suffice it to say, that the "rebels" understand tunnelling as well as the Yanks, and if in their dark and silent penetrating they are suddenly met by a subterranean rebel they need not be surprised.

To one who for days has been under pressure of a burning fever, and whose nights have been sleepless, exposed to mortar shells, and minnies, it is some little relief to be allowed to transport himself a little to the rear, in the shade, there to roll upon the green grass, to take a refreshing nap, and muse upon passing events. Such is the situation and, and such are the feelings of your correspondent, as he sits in the old blandishment, with the old ivy matted brick Church in front of him—a building erected in generations long since passed away, and whose inner walls have long since ceased to resound with music, of heavenly inspiration. Just a few steps to the left is a fitting monument to the memory of Capt. McRae, and his troops who took an honorable part in the battle of Fort Meigs, in the year of 1813, who all around me, innumerable marble columns rise up marking the resting places of all ages, sexes, and condition. But here is a minute "asp" to disturb me in my quiet rest among the dead.

But I must change the co-ordinates of my feelings and tastes, and in doing so, I find that my direct me to my imagination to the ancient barroom of Reuben, at whose court I had the honor to practice with the most complete success. Now I can say what I mean, and let no Reuben, to whom I do not refer, catch up the idea that he is the identical Reuben. To one whose constitution is somewhat impaired by long exposure to the vicissitudes of camp life, a little wine for its stomachic sake would not prove altogether so unwholesome as the daily ration of nitre and minnie balls. Mr. Editor, will you do me the favor to ask Reuben, if he is yet alive—yes, and tell me you don't know Reuben—no, other than has any old Falstaffian or Caliban made in the Consulship of Franklin Pierce or James Buchanan, and if so put it in my mark and keep it in the meaning of ALEXANDER.

Major General Mowry, commanding the District of the Gulf, has issued an order prohibiting the shipment of any more cotton to Mobile.

It is stated that the entire number of prisoners now held North and South is very nearly equal, the excess, if any, being in our favor.

Brigadier General R. E. Colston, has assumed the command of the city of Lynchburg and environs.

Maj. Gen. Whiting has given notice, that persons belonging to the Confederate States, who are to perform military duty in the field of office, will not be allowed, hereafter, to leave port to act as Pilgrims of blockade running vessels, it not being essential that such vessels should be furnished with Purser.

THE CONFEDERATE SECRETARY.—Our new Secretary of the Treasury has commenced his administration by the adoption of a measure which, we think, will improve our currency. He has authorized the Depositories to receive currency on deposit on call at 1 per cent interest. It has been suggested that our banks should now loan all their surplus funds to Government, rather than to discount for speculators, and we shall soon see a fall in prices; or at all events, a check to any further advance in the necessities of life.—*Charleston Mercury*.

THE YANKEE PRISONERS.—We are informed that the Yankee officers at Camp Oglethorpe are very confident of an early release from confinement. They say that Sherman will have a change of Macon before many weeks are over, and then they will have no occasion to await an exchange. Perhaps Sherman will come here. There is no knowing what the chances of war are. He may be taken prisoner by some enterprising cavalryman, and be brought to this city for safe keeping, but we do not believe the Federal army is likely to reach Macon for some months yet, if ever. Atlanta has not yet fallen, and there is some doubt in our mind if she ever will.—*Macon Confederate*.

A private letter, received by a gentleman of Bolton, from London, gives a fact which we have not seen before published: "At the great commemoration day at Oxford, last week, a Confederate officer appeared on the platform in his uniform, and was there to such a degree as, to rise several times and bow to the galleries in acknowledgment of the honor."—*Washington Chronicle*.

It is said that a convict was lately tracked to the service of a young married couple, where he was officiating as a "very good" lady's maid, and had been doing all the duties of his role for three months. The horror of the young married lady, and still more of the husband, may be imagined when the police said, "that young woman is the man we want."

A portion of Morgan's men (says the *Abingdon Virginian*) have been practicing for a week or two past in Johnson county, Tenn. They have operated some little upon bushwhackers and disloyal men, to whom they are a great terror. We trust the loyal citizens will be benefited by this visit.

PRAYER LINE OF BATTLE.—A chaplain writes from Johnston's army:

"A few days since we were going into battle line by a regiment that had already fought, we saw a Colonel, with his regiment gathered around him, holding prayer, and that too almost in the midst of battle, for the firing had begun on the right and left."

After the defeat of the enemy on Sunday our forces are said to have pushed forward, and it was reported last night, says the *Lynchburg Republican* of the 29th, had again reached a point near the Potomac. The Yankee army defeating before them. Our intelligence last night places our condition, and relieves us of all present anxiety for the campaign in that quarter.

The Chicago Times announces that Miss Mary Monroe, who a few years ago was a beautiful and wealthy young lady, moving in 2000 society and sustaining an enviable reputation is now the mistress of a negro white washer of that city. So much for Abolitionism.